

THE BRICKBUILDER.

OCTOBER,

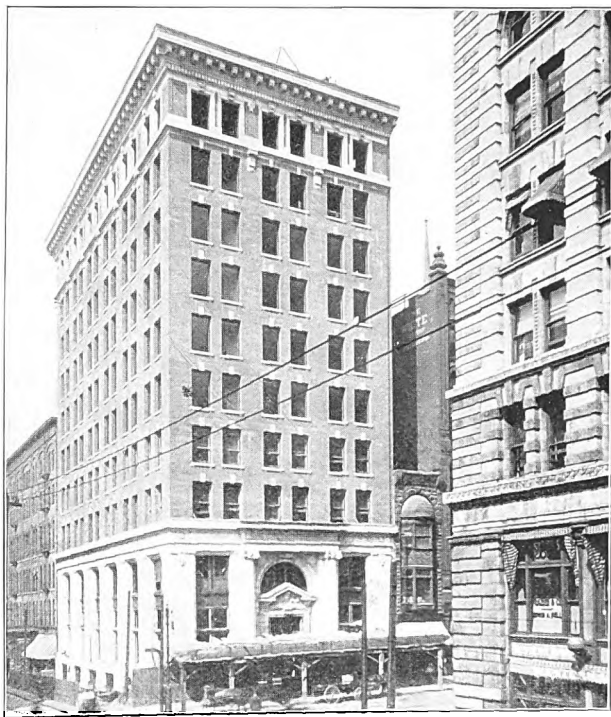
1902.

Interesting Brickwork in Buffalo.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, MERCANTILE BUILDINGS AND CHURCHES.

BY ULYSSES G. ORR.

THE larger buildings of Buffalo are almost entirely of brick, there being but one or two of stone in each of the various classes and but few of all terra-cotta. Brick seems to be the building material preëminent. It is used in the smallest as well as in the largest buildings; none are too good for this material, none too poor. It is the building material of the aristocrat as well as the plebeian, and no wonder; brick can be obtained of any desired color



FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.
Green & Wicks, Architects.

and of any texture, from the rough, multicolored wash brick through the various grades of pavers to the smooth, close-grained, even-toned brick, or it may be had enameled in any color, with a "wash its own face" surface admirable for some purposes. Buffalo has them all, and a pleasing variety they make.

The newest important municipal building in Buffalo is the Lafayette High School, from designs by Esenwein & Johnson. The detail of main entrance shows the character of the brickwork admirably. A golden-brown Roman brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta trim, was used.

Some clever brickwork is shown in the Public Bath, from plans by Lansing & Beierl. The Morgue, by the same architects, is a combination of brown sandstone and red brick, and would have been much more attractive had the same design been carried out entirely in brick.

The building for Chemical No. 5, planned by E. A. Kent, is a simple and satisfactory example of brickwork in which a standard red brick and red mortar joint were used.

The casino and boathouse at Delaware Park is from plans by Green & Wicks and is laid up in very light cream brick, which, with the red tile roof, has a very pretty setting in the green foliage.

The institutions of Buffalo are almost entirely of brick, and many of them are decidedly interesting.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, from plans by Green & Wicks, shows some beautiful brickwork. A standard-shape brick of good texture was laid up in white mortar, with stucco work in the attic story, producing most satisfactory results, as may be seen clearly in the detail views.

The right wing of the Buffalo General Hospital, from plans by George Cary, shows some interesting brickwork in a light buff brick, and gives promise of a very interesting building on the completion of the other wings.

The Buffalo Public Library, designed by Cyrus Eidlitz, is a highly satisfactory job of brickwork done in brick of standard shape.

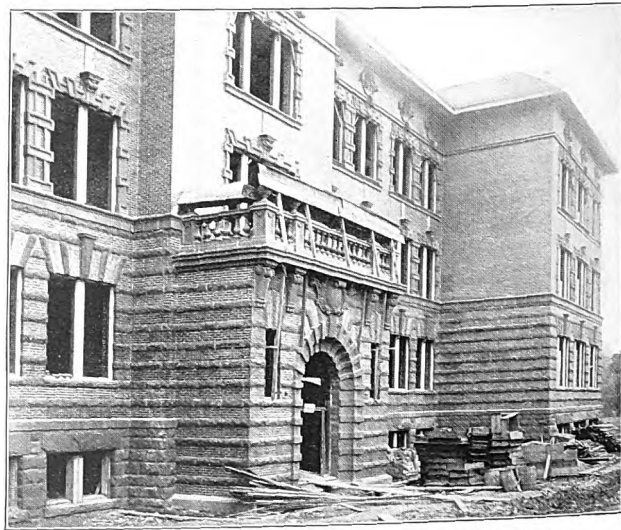
The Grosvenor Free Library is also in brick and is from plans by R. A. Waite.

The Buffalo Catholic Institute, designed by Metzger & Greenfield, shows some satisfactory brickwork in a light mottled, warm buff brick.

Some very interesting brickwork is shown in Buffalo's medical college, the University of Buffalo and its branches, the Gratwick Laboratory and the Dental School, all from plans by George Cary. A chocolate-colored wash brick of beautiful texture was used in the main building, shown nicely in the detail of main entrance, and pavers, with plenty of variety of tone, were used in the Laboratory and Dental School.

Only a few of the mercantile buildings can be included in this article, space not permitting of a fuller representation, and the larger buildings have been omitted as being hardly suitable for reproduction at the small scale necessary.

One of the newest of these buildings is the Fidelity Trust Company's building, not yet completed, from de-

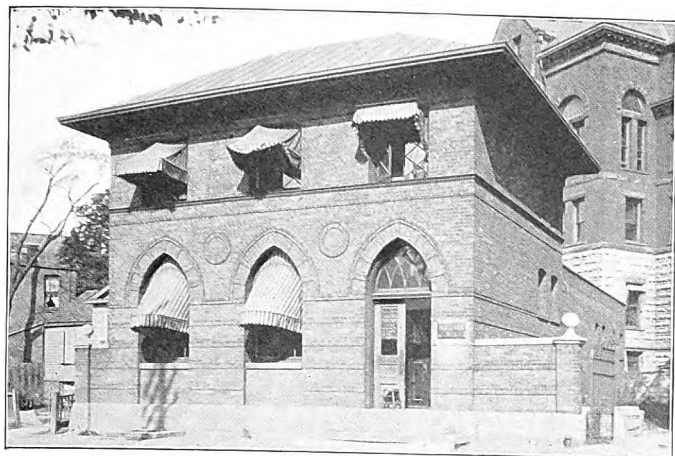


MAIN ENTRANCE, LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL.
Esenwein & Johnson, Architects.

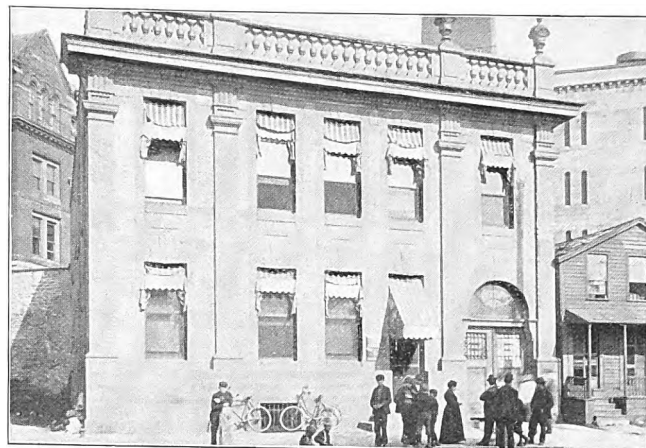
signed by Green & Wicks. A red brick of good color laid up in Flemish bond in white mortar makes a simple wall surface of excellent texture.

The Chapin building, designed by E. A. Kent, shows some interesting brickwork in a light buff Roman brick.

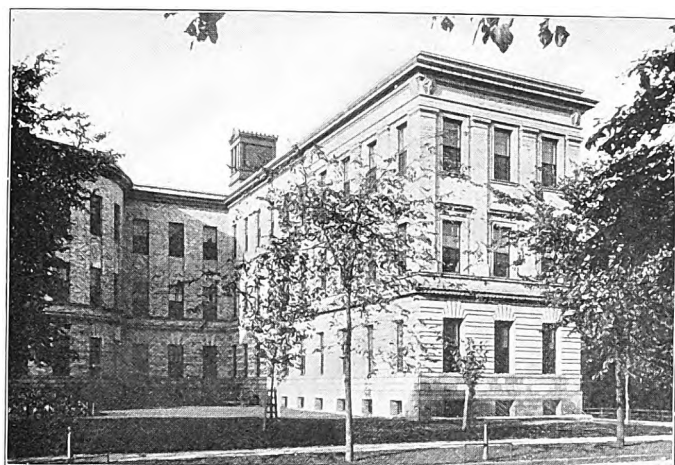
The Palace Arcade, designed by Green & Wicks for Mr. George B. Mathews, is an interesting example of light golden Roman brick with plenty of variation.



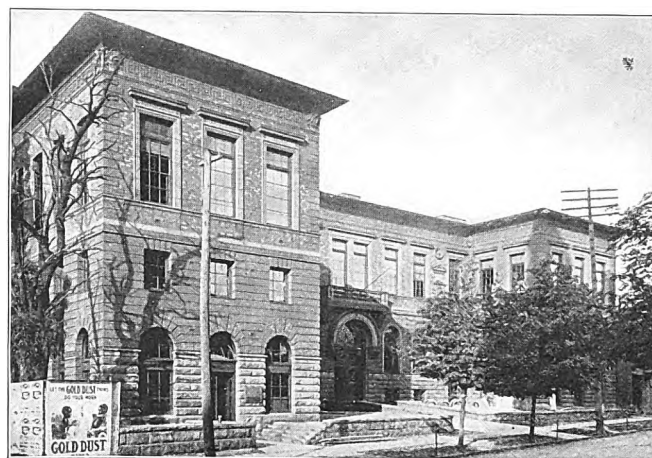
PUBLIC BATH. Lansing & Beierl, Architects.



MORGUE. Lansing & Beierl, Architects.



BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL. George Cary, Architect.



UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO. George Cary, Architect.



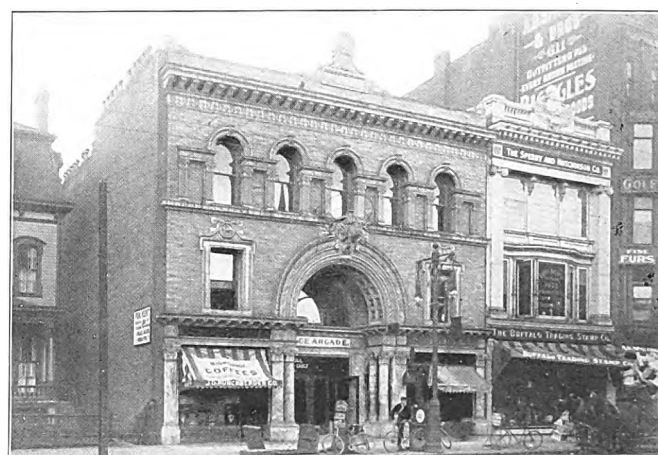
WELCOME HALL. Green & Wicks, Architects.



BUFFALO CATHOLIC INSTITUTE. Metzger & Greenfield, Architects.



CASINO AND BOATHOUSE. Green & Wicks, Architects.

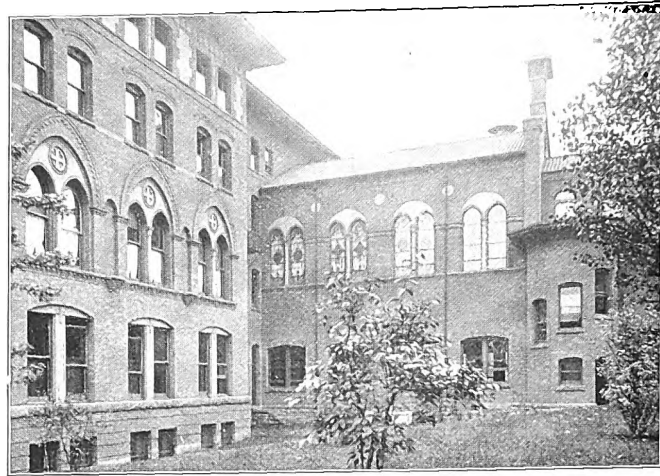


PALACE ARCADE. Green & Wicks, Architects.

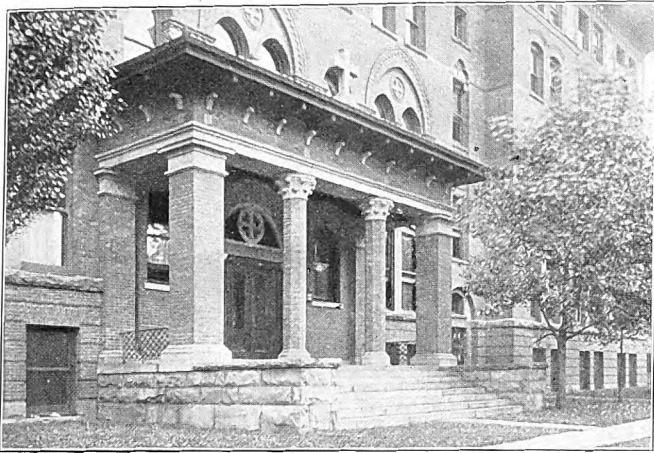
BRICKWORK IN BUFFALO, N. Y.



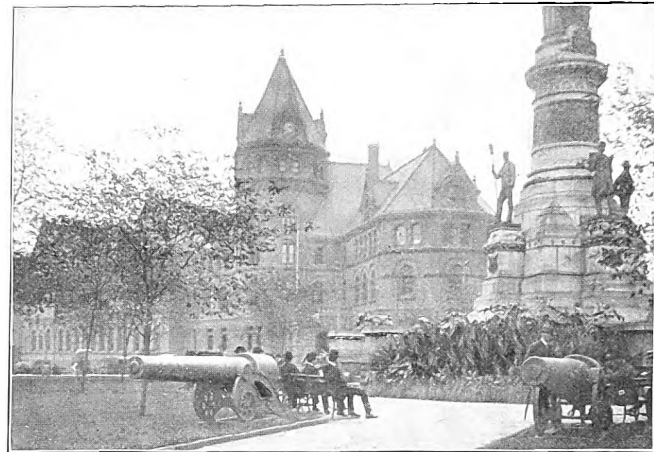
ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
Green & Wicks, Architects.



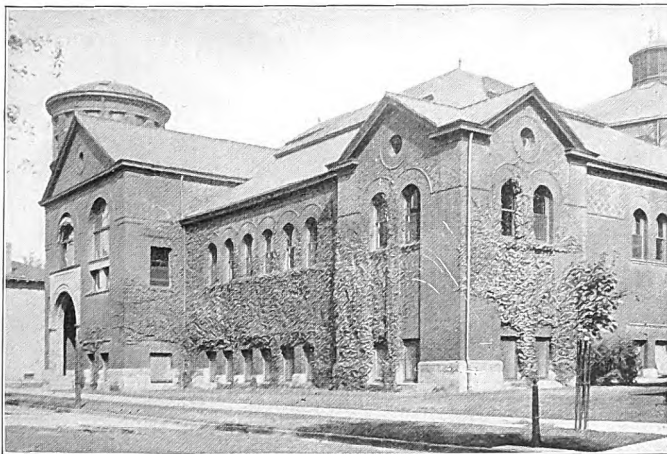
DETAIL, CHAPEL, ST. VINCENT'S.
Green & Wicks, Architects.



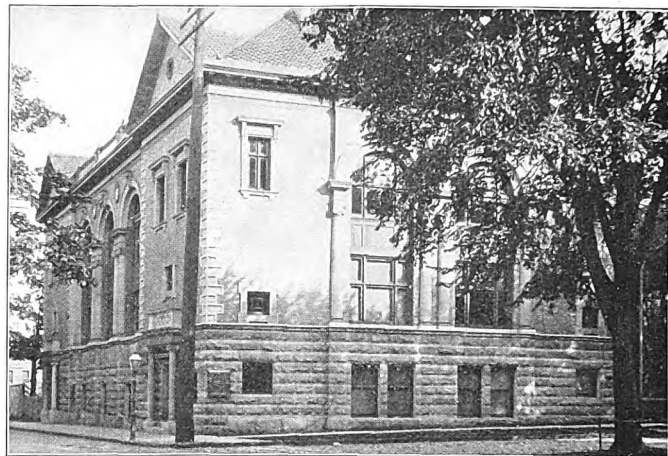
MAIN ENTRANCE, ST. VINCENT'S. Green & Wicks, Architects.



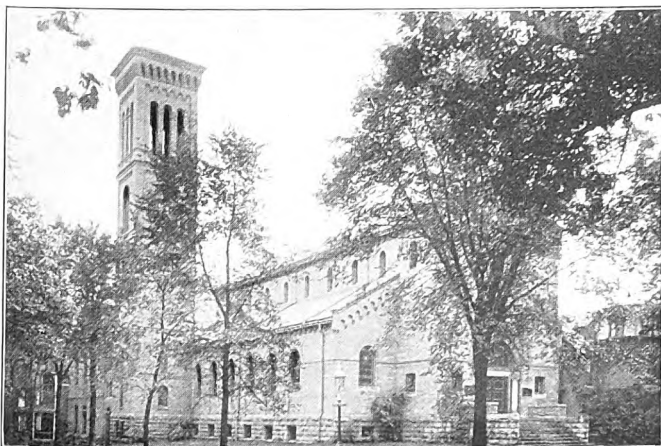
BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Cyrus Eidlitz, Architect.



GROSVENOR FREE LIBRARY. R. A. Waite, Architect.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. R. A. Wallace, Architect.



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. Green & Wicks, Architects.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. C. D. Swan, Architect.

BRICKWORK IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

The American Express Company's building is an excellent example of brickwork of good character, from plans by E. H. Kendall.

An interesting combination of golden Roman brick and white glazed terra-cotta is shown in the detail of the J. N. Adam building, designed by Green & Wicks.

The Miller stables, from plans by Lansing & Beierl, is an interesting example of red brickwork.

More of Buffalo's churches are of stone than any other class of buildings. The later ones, however, are of brick.

The Church of the Messiah, from plans by Green & Wicks, shows some beautiful brickwork in light golden shades, Roman brick of good color and excellent variety of tone having been used.

One of the modern ideas in church architecture is shown in the spireless First Baptist Church, in which a pleasing light golden Roman brick of excellent texture and good variety of tone was used.



CHURCH OF THE DIVINE HUMANITY.

He is, in truth, a dull man who never takes time to smile, and a good laugh is excellent medicine. So the Church of the Divine Humanity is offered, with due apologies to the architect, whosoever he may be, to furnish good and sufficient provocation for at least a smile. When this church was being built a description, most carefully and laboriously prepared, was published in the local papers, and an extract is now quoted on the principle that when one runs across a good thing it should be passed along.

"The building is constructed with a skeleton framework of built-up timbers formed and interlocked in such a manner as to make it exceedingly strong. It is composed of dry scantlings and plankings dressed to uniform size and doweled together with wire nails. This frame is covered with matched plankings, dressed, forming the interior wall finish. This is covered externally with damp-proof felting and faced with an epidermis of pressed-brick work anchored to this wood framing, . . . and is considered a better non-conducting jacket than the ordinary stone or brick wall."

Fire-proofing.

The Johnson System of Floor Construction.

BY PETER B. WIGHT.

THE progress of economic fire-proof floor construction has of late years taken the direction of an endeavor to do away with I beams as far as possible. The modern fire-proof building consists of an exterior wall of any approved material and construction, and an interior carried on the requisite number of steel posts. It is divided into rectangles by these posts which stand at their corner intersections. These interior posts stand at distances apart in both directions which are the result of a just compromise between the exigencies of the plan and the method to be employed in the floor construction. Up to this point the construction of fire-proof buildings is practically uniform because interior dividing brick walls have been practically abolished.

In determining what system of floor construction to employ a departure may now be made in at least three directions. The time-honored system of girders in one direction, to take the whole weight of the floors, crossed by I beams in the opposite to support fillings between them, is generally used. In this the beams also carry the whole weight of the floors, while the fire-proof filling carries mainly the weight between the I beams, though acting as a stiffener in both directions. This system admits of long bearings for girders and wide spaces between them spanned by the I beams which range up to about twenty-four feet. It is the most extensive of the systems now used.

Another system admits all the girders and I beams, and introduces struts from column to column in both directions, which are not subjected to transverse strains but act both in tension and compression according to circumstances. The remainder of the floor construction consists of a laminated domical arch of slight elevation, made of hard tiles, the thrust and weight of which are carried directly to the steel posts. This is known as the Guastavino or timbrel construction, and has already been described in THE BRICKBUILDER (see issues of April, May, September and October, 1901). It has been used for floor subdivisions up to 19 x 25 feet.

A third method retains the steel girders and seeks to do away with the I beams entirely, only retaining small I beam struts between the columns in opposite directions to the girders, for maintaining the rigidity of the steel skeleton. This method has been the occasion for a vast amount of experimentation during recent years. The possibility of doing away with the expensive I beams entirely and still preserving the flat ceilings has been too great a prize to escape the observation of inventors, and grievous have been the blasted hopes of some who have failed in the attempt to solve the problem. It is the object of this article to give some account of one of the solutions of it, which is also the most recent and practicable.

After an experience of twenty years in doing every kind of fire-proof work with burned clay, Mr. E. V. Johnson of Chicago became convinced of the practicability of